

- ① weak entity type : Entity types that do not have key attributes of their own are called WET
- ② participation constraint : is a type of relationship constraint. It describes that whether the existence of an entity is dependent on its relationship with another entity via the relationship type
- ③ strong entity type : regular entity types that do have a key attribute
- ④ cardinality ratio : tells how many times the entity of an entity set participates in a relationship
- ⑤ recursive relationship : A relationship b/w two entities of a similar entity type
- ⑥ specialization : is the process of defining a set of subclasses of an entity type ; this entity type is called as superclass of the specialization
- ⑦ Degree of a Relationship : The degree of a relationship type is the number of participating entity types.
- ⑧ Attribute : represents some property of interest that further describes an entity such as employee's name and salary
- ⑨ relationship : among two or more entities represents an association among the entities for example : a works on relationship b/w an employee and an project
- ⑩ DDL : is used by the DBA and by database designers to define both schemas
- ⑪ DML : provides set of operations like retrieval, insertion, deletion and modification of data

data model : abstraction of concepts
 used to describe structure of database.
- ⑫ SDL : used to specify internal schema.
- ⑬ database schema : description of database
- ⑭ super key : An attribute or a set of attributes that can be used to identify row of data in a table is a super key
- ⑮ candidate key : If any proper subset of a super key is a specific type of field in a relational database that can identify each unique record independently of any other data
- ⑯ primary key : is a specific choice of minimal set of attributes that uniquely specify a tuple in a relation.

- ⑫ foreign key : A foreign key is a set of attributes in a table that refers to the primary key of another table. The foreign key links these two tables.
- ⑬ value set : Each simple attribute of an entity type is associated with a value set specifies the set of values that may be assigned to that attribute for each individual entity
- ⑭ key : important constraint on the entities of an entity type is the key or uniqueness constraints attributes.
- ⑮ ~~Relational Database~~ relational ^{Schema} state : denoted by $R(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$ is made up of a relation name R and a list of attributes A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n .
- ⑯ Relational Database : A collection of relations, each one consistent with its specified relational schema
- ⑰ relational state : r of the relation schema $R(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$ also denoted by $r(R)$ is a set of n -tuples $r = \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m\}$

- ① Database schema : The description of a database
- ② schema diagram : A displayed schema
- ③ metadata : The database definition is also stored by the DBMS in the form of a database catalog called meta-data
- ④ Database : collection of related data
- ⑤ DBMS : general purpose software system that facilitates the processes of defining, constructing, manipulating and sharing databases among various users and applications.
- ⑥ DBMS catalog : The database definition is also stored in the form of database catalog.
- ⑦ ~~Domain~~ Arity : the number of attributes n of its relation schema
- ⑧ Attribute : A_i is the name of a role played by some domain D in the relation schema